

25,000 EX-SERVICE

WELCOMED AT PARADE

American Legion Reviewed by Foch, Pershing, Diaz Beatty and Jacques.

OBREGON SENDS BAND

Confederate Veterans, Grand Army, Gold Star Mothers and Nurses in Line.

KANSAS CITY IN TUMULT

Thronged Streets Yield Only Before 'World's Greatest Fighting Men.'

By a Staff Correspondent of THE NEW YORK HERALD.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 1.—They didn't look like military automotons. Some were curly hairs, now and then a lad would appear in blue denim. Lots of them limped, their saluting was not everything the manuals prescribe; now and then they forgot to salute and substituted a genial wave of the hand.

They came along dragging bob cats and hound dogs by ropes and chains. Sometimes there were bands leading them and sometimes they supplied their own music—singing and whistling. Here and there a man used a cane to help him along, and there were crutches to be seen. They wore their old tin helmets, their ancient campaign hats, their clippie overseas capeauks, and, to repeat, sometimes derbies that had seen much service. There were those who dared to sport top hats, while caps and soft felts were frequent.

About 85,000 of them there were, out of step in lines that wavered and turned askew. But these were the lads who had been called the greatest fighting men in the world. That was the difficult thing to understand—how these helter skelter, undisciplined boys and men were whipped and can be whipped again into an army that can slash Hindenburg lines and hurl whole corps of professional soldiers out of towns and countries.

But such they were as they marched this afternoon—the American Legion—past the Marshal of France, the Admiral of the British Grand Fleet, the Italian war lord who smashed the Austrians at the Piave, the Generalissimo of Belgium's heroic regiments and their Commander in Chief, Pershing.

Even From South America.

It was difficult to understand until you had heard them singing and seen them limping. It was not so hard to comprehend if you knew that they had been one of them. There were empty sleeves and mechanical legs and every so often you saw men with their faces twisted blackened. They had come from thirty States in the U. S., from Alaska, the Philippines, Hawaii, Europe and South America. All this distance to march in a procession to dedicate a vast memorial to the fallen heroes of the war, to come back, and to listen to the Marshal of France and their old Commander in Chief tell them it was up to them to preserve what they had won and keep an eternal silence upon autocracy, whatever form it might assume.

As great parades are reckoned and weighed, this was not the most gorgeous nor anything like that. It lacked the brilliancy, maybe, of the great Epsom Day affair in London and that pageant's predecessor in Paris celebrating victory. But it was a spectacle of a different kind—that is, mightier to the eye.

But it conquered all difficulties just as the same men in 1917 and 1918 laughed at difficulties and marched ahead to make a shambles of an impossible job. These 25,000 marchers demonstrated all that at the very outset. It is hard to tell how many thousands crowded Grand avenue before and during the parade. But they filled that wide street before the advance guard appeared and neither the police nor the regular army soldiers who had been called upon to help maintain order in Kansas City this day had any more effect upon those throngs than a child would have upon the Palisades were he asked to push them over.

No Parade? But Just Wait.—The crowds broke through the police lines and filled the streets from curb to curb. The police used their clubs. The soldiers used their rifle butts. Now and then a woman fell and was dragged out to go to the hospital. Occasionally a man collapsed. It seemed a certain thing that the parade could not take place.

In front of the reviewing stand the men were at it. Ever and anon they contained Pershing and Marshal Foch, men not given to being concerned about things that have not happened, were shaking their heads in recognition of the generally accepted fact that there would be no parade because the crowds had taken and would not surrender the streets.

The first line of the former service men broke the jam. You would have been willing to bet that a tank could not have done it. But down the avenue toward the reviewing stand came a band composed of 250 musicians—the Ivanhoe Band of the Sanford Brown, Jr. Post of Kansas City.

And just as you would cleave a snow-drift with a shovel that had been used through the mob playing "Onward, Christian Soldiers" and the glorious "Adieu, France." The jam was broken. Then came the huge column of men, sent here by President Obregon of Mexico—the Chief of Staff's band of Mexico City—playing "La Paloma," of course.

The doughboys again accomplished the impossible. For two hours and half an hour they came the army, the navy and the Marine Corps. Interspersed were grandfathers who had worn the shabby butternut under the Stars and Bars and along with them marched the Grand Army of the Republic. And these old boys kept up with the kids. Not only that, but they had fetched their own music along, little fife and drum corps, playing "Dixie" and "John Brown's Body" somewhat off key and minus their brass when breath was coming hard.

And although they weren't exactly supposed to appear, there were Gold Star mothers in the parade, out to show the world that they were proud of having borne such sons. They simply joined in because they felt like it and, unconsciously perhaps, to set the noisy dema-

SPIRIT OF AMERICA'S YOUTH IMPRESSES NATION'S GUESTS

By a Staff Correspondent of THE NEW YORK HERALD.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 1.—"What has impressed you most during your visit to the United States?" That question was asked by the correspondent of THE NEW YORK HERALD to-day of Marshal Foch, Gen. Diaz, Lord Beatty and Gen. Jacques. Their answers were as follows:

MARSHAL FOCH—Two things have impressed me. One is the youthful appearance of your people. In every city or village I have visited I have seen youthful, hopeful faces. I have marvelled at it. The second thing is the tremendous proportions on which your people do things. Everything is done on a large scale. In a large country you have large buildings, large factories, large business methods, large ambitions. One must accustom the eye to all of this. At first glimpse it is dazzling.

GEN. DIAZ—Your school children and the spirit of the members of the American Legion have impressed me. Your school children, first, because they are the United States of the future. One who studies their faces will be convinced that America has a fine future. Your former soldiers belonging to the Legion have a splendid military bearing, a fine rhythm to their marching, a spirit which enters with a will into what they do. One who sees them knows they represent a fighting spirit backed by honor, and feels like shouting "Long life to the United States."

LORD BEATTY—I have been impressed by the American spirit of manhood and womanhood. You Americans have a splendid sense of fairness, and we of Great Britain rejoice that you are bound to us by the same language and the same blood ties.

GEN. JACQUES—What can I say? Everything in the United States is stupendous. You travel with the mythical seven league boots, and yet you are home loving, God fearing people. Youth will be served. The American people are full of youth.

LEAPS 26,000 FEET IN SPACE FROM PLANE IN PARACHUTE

Army Sergeant Breaks Altitude Record With Stunt From Point Almost Five Miles Above Kansas City—Smokes Cigarette in Descent.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 1.—Sergeant Enell Chambers of Post Field, Fort Sill, Lawton, Okla., broke to-day what officials say is the record for high altitude parachute jumping, when he leaped approximately 26,000 feet, 400 feet less than five miles from an army plane. The stunt was performed in connection with the American Legion flying meet. The descent took eighteen minutes.

Sergeant Chambers' former record was 22,000 feet. This was later broken by Lieut. Hamilton at Rantoul, Ill., last summer, when he made a jump at an altitude of 23,000 feet. Representatives of the Aero Club of America will send the sealed barograph to Washington to have it calibrated and the official altitude verified.

Both Chambers and his pilot, Wendell Rogers who sing the "Internationale" to thinking. Marching with these magnificent wendofels of ours were the army nurses and other women—Dows and the late Admiral Beatty, Gen. Diaz, Marshal Foch and Gen. Jacques stood in the reviewing stand in their service uniforms. Ordinarily they would have worn the full dress uniforms and probably would have looked more imposing. But they wore their fighting clothes because they were reviewing fighting men.

Twilight fell and darkness began to settle over this sooty mid-Western town before the last doughboy had passed the reviewing stand. To-night the boys are dancing with a thousand Missouri girls in the vast convention hall and Beatty, Foch, Diaz and Pershing are being dined in the Hotel Baltimore, where the American Legion has the use of the official life of Kansas City are their hosts. What, beside this, was the glory of the great Conde, Gonsalvo of Cordova, Marquis de Saxe or even of Napoleon or Wellington?

Pershing Talks Like Father.

However, the parade was but half the day. This morning twelve or fourteen thousand legionnaires crowded into the convention hall to hear Pershing and Foch. Pershing talked to them like a father. The French soldier began like a schoolmaster laying down rules and formulae to a class of boys. He caught fire as he recorded the deeds of the American buddy, and eventually he was talking as a soldier to another soldier who has seen a great menace arise, threaten and be crushed to men who had seen it and crushed it. The throng caught his fire despite the fact that he was talking to them like a father. The French soldier began like a schoolmaster laying down rules and formulae to a class of boys. He caught fire as he recorded the deeds of the American buddy, and eventually he was talking as a soldier to another soldier who has seen a great menace arise, threaten and be crushed to men who had seen it and crushed it.

While the life was being dedicated to the brave men who had died, dropping the bombs and the heavy cannon back on the farthest cliff roared like a defiant animal, and probably emblematic of the voice of a bereaved country great in its grief and proud of its sacrifices. A voice the world might hear, understand and ponder upon.

"Soul of the United States."

After the parade the great leaders in the war expressed themselves thus:

MARSHAL FOCH—The parade shows the great power and dignity of the American Legion. This power and dignity were developed in the world war. During the time I watched battalion after battalion passing I thought to myself, here is the soul of the United States. Here are the men who fought for a great principle and whose souls dominated everything in the struggle. Their souls were great. They were men of high ideals—men who would make a fine backbone for any nation. We have the same spirit in France. I delighted me beyond measure to-day to see that spirit in the faces of the Americans who took part in the war.

GEN. DIAZ—After seeing the parade I became convinced that the American soldier is one of the most dangerous type of fighters—the fighter who smiles. Give me the good humored fighter above all others. He is the spirit of great depth and endurance. Beneath an exterior of gaiety and youthfulness the American Legion man is a spirit of great depth and endurance. Your men to-day marched marvelously. It pleased me above all things to see many natives of Italy in line. I would offer a fine smile as to the Italian living in the United States. He is like unto a man who has left

LEGION WELCOMES FOCH AND PERSHING

Tumultuous Greeting by War Time Commanders at National Convention.

RECOUNTS ARMY DEEDS

Marshal Reviews America's Part in "Laying Low a Redoubtable Enemy."

TREASURES HIS EMBLEM

Montana Delegation Demonstrates in Cowboy Style and Presents a Wildcat.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 1 (Associated Press).—The American Legion received its war time commanders—Marshal Ferdinand Foch of France and Gen. John J. Pershing—here to-day with a welcome fit for the heroes of victorious armies. The thousands of delegates and visitors to the national convention of the American veterans gave to the great military leaders a tumultuous greeting that spoke the affection of the American soldier and people for the two men.

After hearing the visitors the convention adjourned until to-morrow morning to permit the delegates and visitors to attend the dedication of Kansas City's memorial to its war dead and to participate in the big legion parade this afternoon.

Marshal Foch brought to the legionnaires a personal declaration of comradeship and from his Government bore the official greetings of France.

An Ovation for Foch.

Just the appearance of the Marshal was enough to throw the huge hall into a frenzy of applause and acclaim, and General Pershing was given an equal ovation by the former soldiers who served under him.

"Officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the great American army," said Marshal Foch.

"My dear comrades of the American Legion: I cannot tell you how great is my satisfaction at finding myself amongst you, valiant soldiers of 1918, to live again our glorious memories. Three years ago, on November 1, 1918, the entire American army in France took victoriously the pursuit of the defeated enemy and did not halt until the German surrendered."

"Power for Influence."

ADMIRAL BEATTY—To me the parade was most inspiring and hopeful. It indicated that our ally, which governs the American Legion is a big one. It indicated that the legion is a factor for doing good in the world. It indicated that we have the service—soldiers, sailors and marines. The Legion itself, in connection with the British Legion, has a power which is important to influence the world in a peaceful direction and therefore is performing a service of great magnitude.

GEN. JACQUES—It was a wonderful turnout. Your men maintained the highest standard of perfection. They have the souls of eternal youth. They are sublime. The service women who marched—what can be said of them? Any use of the superlative in praise of American womanhood would be but a diminutive to their real worth.

GEN. PERSHING—I was tremendously impressed with the war time commanders. The parade of their marching and the evident discipline that they still maintain and which, no doubt, they will always maintain.

Official Programme Shortened.

The official and unofficial programmes combined to make the burden upon Marshal Foch too great. Part of it had to be omitted. The parade of the school children, as they had planned. There were to have been 10,000 of the youngsters, 5,000 on either side, and in the end only 2,000 were available at the beginning of the parade.

"Spirit of Entire Nation."

A prodigious effort on the part of your entire nation, intelligence, will power and energy. A prodigious effort which has filled your associates with admiration and gratitude and confounded your enemies.

This splendid spirit of an entire nation we find again on the battlefields of France, where it was blazoned in the admirable virtues of bravery and heroism.

It was the spirit of the Second and Third Army divisions, which, one month later, took part in the battle of the Marne and distinguished themselves immediately in the operations around Chateau Thierry and in Belleau Wood.

Again it was the spirit of those five divisions which, on July 15, participated in the victorious counter offensive of the Tenth and Sixth French armies between the Aisne and the Marne and contributed in great measure to that victory.

Before it stretched the region of the Argonne, formidable, unwooded terrain, rugged, difficult in its very nature, and rendered more so by all the defensive organizations which had been accumulated there during the last four years.

"Carried Through to Finish."

"Nothing could discourage or check your army. It threw itself with generous ardor into the immense task. The task was a rude one, but it was carried out to a thorough finish."

"Fighting without respite night and day for a month, advancing in spite of the pitfalls and the counterattacks of the enemy, it succeeded, by pure force of tenacity and heroism, in liberating the wild region of the Argonne."

"After St. Mihiel, it could now inscribe proudly upon its banners the name of the Argonne!"

BILION IN SALARIES SAVED BY HARDING

Payroll Deflated So That Only One Adult Resident in 35 Is a Beneficiary.

FORMER RATIO, 1 in 14

Total Has Been Reduced From 5,000,000 to About 1,900,000.

MILLION DRAW PENSIONS

Treasury Department Showing Surplus of Receipts Over Expenditures.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 1.

Approximately one in each thirty-five adult residents of the United States is on the payroll or the pension list of the Government.

At the time of the armistice the ratio was one adult in every fourteen. The change in the ratio represents the extent to which the Government has deflated the vast organization of workers called to its assistance to carry on the great war. It means a saving to the public treasury of nearly \$1,000,000 a year.

The great army of civilian employees of the United States has been transformed into a peace time nation so far as public affairs are concerned. The beneficiaries of the Government now are grouped about like this:

Persons.
Federal civil employees, 400,000
Pensions, war compensation, 1,000,000
Defence forces, 200,000
Total, 1,600,000

At the time of the armistice more than 5,000,000 persons were receiving regular sums from the Government in the way of pay, pensions, compensation and special allowances. That total included the officers and men of the army and navy, the great army of civilian employees in the District of Columbia and in Federal offices throughout the country and the beneficiaries under the war risk and pension laws.

Approximately 1,000,000 men and women were at work in the Government civilian offices.

Demobilization of the defence forces was begun almost immediately after the armistice. More than a year was required to transport back from France the millions who engaged in the war.

The great army of civilian employees of the Government for the most part, however, remained on the payroll until the close of the Wilson Administration. President Harding pledged to economy and efficiency in the administration of public affairs, immediately after taking office, began to reduce the civil forces in Washington and throughout the country. A reduction of more than 2,000 has been made in the number of civilian employees, according to the reports of the Civil Service Commission.

The Harding Administration is still wielding the pruning knife.

At the close of the fiscal year the force of Government clerks and minor officials in Washington had been reduced nearly 12,000 persons, the civil service records show. Less than \$9,000,000 persons are employed by the Government in Washington although at the time of the armistice the number was over 117,000.

In Government offices outside of the District of Columbia the total of civilian workers is now less than 900,000. At the time of the armistice the total was 1,000,000.

For the first time in many months, the official statements of the Treasury Department now show what appears to be a permanent surplus of ordinary Government receipts over ordinary expenditures.

TAUSCHER CASE IS DISMISSED.

Captain of German Army Freed—Witnesses Gone.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—A breach of neutrality indictment against Capt. Hans Tauscher, formerly of the German Imperial Army, was dismissed in the United States District Court to-day upon motion of John T. Williams, United States District Attorney.

Williams informed the court that because of the death or absence of witnesses it would be impossible to convict Tauscher.

Wildcat Given to Foch.

The demonstrations given to both men were almost continuous, but when, after Marshal Foch had completed his address the big audience ceased all movement as the inspiring strains of the "Marseillaise" filled the hall. The crowd stood at attention. As the music ceased delegates and others stood on their chairs to cheer.

One of the outstanding features of the morning was the presentation to Marshal Foch by the Montana delegation of a baby wildcat, brought here by airplane from Miles City, Mont. William G. Ferguson of Miles City, a former army aviator, made the presentation.

The kitten squirmed, clawed and spat as Ferguson raised him by the neck and held him out to Marshal Foch. Apparently, the Marshal was not familiar with the antics of wildcats on exhibition and drew back. The kitten was taken in tow by an aid, and Gen. Pershing conversed in whispers with the Marshal, possibly explaining to him the kitten's out only when it was not on exhibition.

About that time the Montana delegation went into action, and the hall rang as the delegates produced cowboy revolvers and put in a wild demonstration. They also seemed to interest the Marshal, and he had to ask Gen. Pershing some more about it.

Another gift to the Marshal, and one he told his friend he would treasure always, was the emblem of the American Legion pinned on his breast by National Commander Emery.

MURDER INDICTMENT DROPPED

Judge Mulken in General Sessions yesterday dismissed the indictment against the first degree murder of Singh of 353 West Thirty-seventh street, a Hindu, who has been in the Tombs. Singh has been in the Tombs since he was arrested in another Hindu, at the Thirty-seventh street address, in July, 1920. Last May a jury disagreed by seven to five, and last month another jury disagreed by five to four. Singh says he is going back to India.

SMOOT'S SALES TAX ONLY 4 VOTES SHORT

Continued from First Page.

Put to Death on Gallows, Without Trial, Declares Senator Watson.

SAYS HE HAS PHOTO

Sweeping Probe Is Ordered and Georgian Promises to Produce Proof.

TELLS OF 21 EXECUTIONS

Insolence of Officers Reflected To in Speech Which Causes Furor in Upper House.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 1.

The Senate to-day ordered a sweeping investigation into charges by Senator Watson (Ga.) that American soldiers were put to death without trial in France during the war against Germany.

Following heated debate a special committee was named by Senator Cummins (Iowa), president pro tem, which will consist of Senator Brandegee (Conn.), Ernst (Ky.), Willis (Ohio), Pomerene (Ohio) and Overman (N. C.). It is instructed to report to the Senate whether the charges are based on fact. Senator Watson probably will be the first witness when the committee meets in a day or two.

Senator Watson's charges, which passed unnoticed in the debate on the soldiers' bonus yesterday, caused a sensation when Senators read them in the Congressional Record this morning. The particular paragraph of Senator Watson's speech which attracted the Senate's attention follows:

"How many Senators know that a private soldier was frequently shot by his officers because of some complaint against officers' insolence; and that they had gallows upon which men were hanged day after day, without court martial or any other form of trial? How many Senators know that I had and have the photographs of one of those gallows upon which twenty-one white boys had already been executed at sunrise when the photograph was taken, and there were others waiting in the camp jail to be hanged morning after morning?"

Senator Watson (Ind.), member of the Military Affairs Committee, produced figures from the War Department, taken from reports of the Judge Advocate General of the American Expeditionary Force, which showed that the total number of death sentences in France was twenty-eight, all for non-military offenses. Only nine of these sentences were carried into effect, twelve were modified and seven disappeared.

Chairman Wadsworth of the Senate Military Affairs Committee characterized Senator Watson's statement as a "charge against the honor of our arm."

"It is a matter which cannot be lightly brushed aside or excused on the ground of heat in debate," said Senator Wadsworth. "I take this opportunity of inviting the Senator from Georgia to come before the Military Affairs Committee at the earliest possible moment and produce evidence of any kind which will substantiate his statement. In fact, so far as an insolent Senator may do so, I demand that he do so."

"I will tell the Senator from New York, face to face, foot to foot, shoulder to shoulder, that I defy him," shouted Senator Watson. "I want every word I said, and I can prove it. I have got that picture of the gallows upon which I say soldiers were hanged in violation of all law. I can produce the photograph hastily taken of at least one of the gallows upon which white men volunteered, as it was said, to save civilization and make the world safe for democracy, were hanged like dogs."

"I can produce witnesses if it were safe for the witnesses to appear, to prove that men were shot by their officers without any kind of trial. In the hospitals wounded men were neglected. The officers made courtesans of many of the nurses—not I of them—because many of them. In the hospitals, on the roadside, suffering and dying men were treated inhumanely, and I was told so by the men themselves."

Striking at the Republican Administration, Chairman Hull declared that the "reactionary group of the Republican Party" had excused the new mortgage on last March it had no vestige of policy, no programme, except to carry out the wishes of a privileged group which financed its campaign.

Referring to the armament conference the resolution said: "The Democratic National Committee expresses its gratification at the assembling of the disarmament conference, and further expresses hope for its complete success."

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